2015+ CONOPS Team Executive Level Seminar Capabilities Rollup

Capabilities for Phase II—Joint Advance Force Operations (JAFO)

1. **Ability to rapidly deploy/employ expeditionary, scalable combat-ready forces world-wide via air, land, and sea to gain a positional and temporal advantage (FA)**

2. **Ability to provide a sea basing capability to build, project, and sustain naval and joint power (FA & Log)**

3. **Ability to neutralize threat anti-access capabilities (Anti-Ship Cruise Missile (ASCM), Mines, etc.) (FA)**
   - **Ability to conduct mine countermeasure (MCM) operations from the sea base to the objective, including detection, avoidance, neutralization, breaching and clearance of mines**

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4. **Ability to link sensors, shooters, and command nodes with an open-architecture, integrated information grid (C2)**

5. **Ability to develop all-dimensional protection of the sea base (Protection)**

6. **Ability to integrate multi-dimensional transportation assets (strategic/commercial air, blackbottom/graybottom/amphibious/ MPF(F) shipping) (Logistics)**

Rapidly Deploy/Employ

Ability to rapidly deploy/employ expeditionary, scalable combat-ready forces world-wide via air, land, and sea to gain a positional and temporal advantage

- **What actions are required to implement within this CONOPS:**
  - **Use of integrated C2 network**
    - **Multinational capable**
    - **Shared CROP/CID**
  - **Use of integrated ISR grid (Inter-Agency, Joint, Service, Multinational) plus the ability to perform Distributed Operations**
  - **Use of forward deployed/forward based forces to significantly reduce deployment and employment timelines**
  - **Use of the Joint Seabase**

- **Standards w/i Scenario:**
  - **C2 network architecture in place**
  - **Initiate elements of JFEO operations by C+10 (We accomplished within 13 days)**
  - **Capability to conduct en route planning**
  - **Establish air bridge within 3 days**

- **Effect of this capability**
  - **Advantages. Seize the initiative, dictate terms of fight, and element of surprise**
  - **Disadvantages**
    - **May act as a catalyst for enemy initiated hostilities**
  - **Effect on Enemy**
    - **Less time to develop mature anti-access capabilities**
    - **Drive the enemy to initiate hostilities (use it or lose it)**

Establish the Seabase

Ability to provide a sea basing capability to build, project, and sustain naval and joint power

- **What actions are required to implement within this CONOPS:**
  - **Establishing/maintaining air and space superiority**
  - **Establishing/maintaining maritime superiority, to include sea shield**
    - **Integrating Army support shipping within the "sea shield" umbrella**
    - **Integrating multinational shipping within the "sea shield" umbrella**
    - **Extending "sea shield" coverage over land**
  - **Using MPF(F) as a joint capability platform for SOF and reconnaissance insertion**
  - **Integrating black and grey bottom shipping, along with connectors**
  - **Closing forces to the sea base and conducting at-sea arrival/assembly, selective off-load and RSOI**
  - **Projecting defensive and offensive multi-dimensional power (including forcible entry) from the sea base**
  - **Flowing early entry joint forces through the sea base**
  - **Providing persistent sustainment to the seabase and from the seabase to sea based forces and selected joint forces ashore**
  - **Providing joint force command and control within the Global Information Grid from the sea base.**
- **Standards w/i Scenario:**
  - **Seabase is scalable**
  - **Established upon nomination of the Seabase Commander**
  - **Inclusive of joint and multinational forces**
- **Effect of this capability**
  - **Advantages**
    - **Diminishes the need for lodgments within the JOA**
    - **Optimizes the footprint ashore (does not negate the need for lodgments)**
    - **US Forces are capable of operating in areas without robust forward support bases. Force protection**
  - **Disadvantages**
    - **Unknowns within the operational environment**
    - **Requirement for increased throughput and lift**
    - **Envisioned seabase construct requires increased sea shield assets**
  - **Effect on Enemy. Increases the battlespace within which he must operate**

Neutralize Threat Anti-Access Capabilities

Ability to neutralize threat anti-access capabilities (Anti-Ship Cruise Missile (ASCM), Mines, etc.)

- Ability to conduct mine countermeasure (MCM) operations from the sea base to the objective (e.g. including detection, avoidance, neutralization, breaching and clearance of mines)

- **What actions are required to implement within this CONOPS**
  - **Joint operational access**
    - **Detect, Identify, and Neutralize anti ship cruise missiles (e.g. coastal defense)**
    - **Detect, Identify, and Neutralize surface threats**
    - **Detect, Identify, and Neutralize submarine threat**
    - **Detect, Identify, and Neutralize TBMD and IADs**
  - **Forward deployed MCM assets organic to each ESG**
  - **Forward based MCM assets (Sasebo)**
  - **Detect, Identify, Avoid, and Neutralize enemy mines and mine-laying capabilities (obstacles)**

- **Proposed Metrics/Standards associated with this scenario:**
  - **METT-T driven.**
    - **Assessment of EBO**
    - **Risk assessment by commander**
    - **Lanes required to conduct JFEO**
    - **Positioning of overwhelming forces**

- **Effect of this capability**
  - **Advantages. Once threats are neutralized, resources can be introduced faster**
    - **Allows the sea base to close the objective area**
    - **Permits surface delivery of combat power and sustainment**
    - **Reduces transit time to objectives**
  - **Disadvantages. Requires time and may reveal potential entry points**
  - **Effect on Enemy. Eliminates his ability to deny maritime access**

Capabilities for Phase III, Assault

1. Ability to rapidly employ expeditionary, scalable combat-ready forces via air, land, and sea to gain a positional and temporal advantage (FA)
   - Ability to provide and direct accurate, lethal, networked, and responsive all-weather joint fires throughout the battlespace. (FA)
2. Ability to collect, process, and disseminate relevant information in near real time to support joint fire and maneuver at all levels of military operations (BA)
3. Ability to enable joint and multinational command and control (C2)
   - Ability to conduct timely Combat Identification (CID) (FA)
4. Ability to sustain the sea base and forces operating ashore during decentralized/distributed operations (Log)

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5. Ability to provide air and missile defense of friendly forces afloat and ashore (Protection)

Rapidly Employ Scalable Forces

Ability to rapidly employ expeditionary, scalable combat-ready forces via air, land, and sea to gain a positional and temporal advantage (FA)

- **Ability to provide and direct accurate, lethal, networked, and responsive all-weather joint fires throughout the battlespace. (FA)**

- **What actions are required to implement within this CONOPS:**
  - **Use of detailed IPB products**
    - **LPPs, LPZs, Egress routes, Hydrographics, etc.**
  - **Lift to project numerous brigade size forces ashore**
  - **Sense and respond logistical support**
  - **Employment of forces from operational and strategic distances**
    - **Employ forces through multiple options (vertical and surface)**
  - **During ship to objective phase, ensure adequate force protection**
  - **Mobility of support systems/forces must be commensurate with maneuver forces**
  - **Preapproved ROE to facilitate the engagement of high value targets (HVT)**
  - **Airspace control and deconfliction**
  - **Provide joint US/multinational coordination and terminal control of fires**

- **Standards w/i Scenario:**
  - **Project two USMC BLTs 110 nm within a period of darkness with vertical assets**
  - **Project a USMC BLT 25 nm (OTH) within a period of darkness with surface assets**
  - **For USMC MEB, require 6 hr delivery period per 24 hour period required to sustain the force**
  - **Fires (on demand, loitering, CAS, NSFS, Etc.)**
    - **e.g. Current USMC standard is ready to fire within 2.5 minutes of receipt**
  - **Proposed standard for Time Sensitive Targeting (TST) less than 1 minute (current standard unknown)**
  - **Projected AFSB employment from 110 nm within 60 hours**
  - **Movement: Intra-Theater lift of 1 FCS CAB (mounted vertical maneuver) simultaneously (one lift—80 VTOL sortie equivalents)**

- **Effect of this capability**
  - **Advantages. OPTEMPO**
  - **Disadvantages. Increased vulnerability to LOC interdiction**
  - **Effect on Enemy**
    - **Disrupt/delay OPTEMPO**
      - **Enemy will attempt to interdict LOCs**

Collect, Process, and Disseminate Relevant Information

Ability to collect, process, and disseminate relevant information in near real time to support joint fire and maneuver at all levels of military operations (strategic, operational, tactical)

- **What actions are required to implement within this CONOPS:**
  - Ability to accurately locate, identify, display, and disseminate to the appropriate level blue water, shallow water, very shallow water, and surf-zone mines and obstacles
  - Ability to accurately locate and identify neutral elements in the battlespace
  - Ability to provide persistent and pervasive sensing in support of Priority Intelligence Requirements (PIR's)
  - Ability to conduct predictive analysis to satisfy critical intelligence requirements
  - Ability to interface with national, joint, and multinational ISR
  - Ability to manage all-source intelligence gathered through continuous, layered ISR
    - Intelligence analysis and management capability forward through reachback
    - Intelligence Support for Urban Operations
    - Intelligence Support to Logistics Operations
    - Target Intelligence
    - Intelligence Support to Information Operations (IO)
  - Ability for the user to select the information needed to meet mission requirements

  Note: What is the capability we need? How much is enough?

- **Proposed Metrics/Standards associated with this scenario:**
  - Combat ID down to the squad level in conjunction with distributed operations
  - ISR to penetrate jungle environments and urban settings
  - Develop HUMINT in those flash point areas of the world (e.g. Asia, SWA)
  - On-demand, timely, tailored, user-defined intelligence

- **Effect of this capability**
  - Advantages. OPTEMPO, exploit opportunities
  - Disadvantages. Analytical capabilities/capacities to evaluate data/information
  - Effect on Enemy. Vulnerability of the enemy's critical capabilities
  - Enemy Effect on Capability. Enemy will attempt to deceive, disrupt, and provide misinformation

Joint and Multinational C2

Ability to enable joint and multinational command and control

-Ability to conduct timely Combat Identification (CID) (FA)

- **What actions are required to implement within this CONOPS:**
  - **Ability to correlate, fuse, and display information across multiple levels of security**
  - **Ability to conduct joint operations from the sea base, fully integrating Service and Multinational staffs**
  - **Ability to conduct coherent (dynamic/persistent) C2 (Line of Sight, OTH, BLOS)**
  - **Releasable protocols and system interoperability established well in advance of multinational operations**

- **Proposed Metrics/Standards associated with this scenario:**
  - **Ensure tailored battlespace awareness to the lowest tactical level (protocols)**
  - **Netted C2 platforms, maneuver platforms, sensors, weapons, and units throughout the JOA**

- **Effect of this capability**
  - **Advantages. Leveraging critical capabilities offered by joint and multinational partners results in less complicated/complex operations**
  - **Disadvantages. More complex C2 integration (results in rigid standard enforcement).**
  - **Effect on Enemy. Less capability to seize initiative (becomes reactive)**
  - **Enemy Effect on Capability**
    - **Drives red to treat blue's technological base as a CV**
    - **More likely to drive red "Underground"**

Force Sustainment

Ability to sustain the sea base and forces operating ashore during decentralized/distributed operations

- **What actions are required to implement within this CONOPS:**
  - Selected SOF forces based and sustained via MPF(F)
  - Seizure of ports and airfields required to introduce sustainment to joint forces
  - CFMCC appoints a Joint Seabase Logistics Coordinator (MPG) to coordinate the myriad of sustainment issues (both joint and multinational)
  - Maximum usage of naval (joint) intermodal packaging that can be delivered directly to using units precluding the need for extensive dedicated MHE and line-haul capabilities ashore
  - Sense and respond logistical support (e.g. Network-centric Warfare; Effects Based Planning; etc.)
  - Ability to conduct appropriate level medical services (MPF(F)—level III, UE)
  - Sustained operations (surface and air) during all weather conditions

- **Proposed Metrics/Standards associated with this scenario:**
  - Dedicated platforms capable of in-stream and selective offload
  - Joint seabased assets (MPF(F), ARF) must be configured to support joint seabased (not just Service specific) requirements
  - Sustainment for common usage items for joint forces is required early in the operation (Class I, III, V)
  - Standardization of multinational/joint modular, intermodal packaging
  - Conduct sustainment operations from the seabase up to and including Sea State IV
  - Establish standard for aviation sustainment platforms

- **Effect of this capability**
  - Advantages. Reduce the vulnerability of logistics operations (seabased vs. fixed) to enemy attack and allows greater maneuverability of forces ashore
  - Disadvantages. Vulnerability to environmental effects
  - Effect on Enemy. Enemy understood our reliance on the seizure of ports and airfields and prepared their defenses accordingly
  - Enemy Effect on Capability. Targets of opportunity

Capabilities for Phase IV
Enabling/Decisive Operations

1. Ability to conduct expeditionary operations from extended ranges with highly versatile and survivable organic and supporting sea/air/land mobility assets (FA)

2. Ability to provide and direct accurate, lethal/nonlethal, networked, responsive all-weather fires throughout the battlespace (FA)

3. Ability to sustain the sea base and forces operating ashore (to include selected multinational) during decentralized/distributed operations (Log)

4. Ability to conduct battle handover from the JFEO commander (CFMCC) to the follow-on force commander (CFLCC) (expected during Phase V for this CONOPS)
   - -Ability to transition from JFEO to stability operations

5. Ability to display and transmit information in near real time, developing a tactical and operational picture based on a shared, common data set (C2)

6. Ability to integrate multi-dimensional transportation assets (strategic/commercial air, blackbottom/graybottom/ amphibious/MPF(F) shipping) (Log)

Conduct Expeditionary Ops

Ability to conduct expeditionary operations from extended ranges with highly versatile and survivable organic and supporting sea/air/land mobility assets (FA)

- **What actions are required to implement within this CONOPS:**
  - **Continued ability to employ fires and conduct maneuver in support of the IO plan**
  - **Continued use of integrated C2 network**
    - **Multinational capable**
    - **Shared CROP/CID**
  - **Continued use of integrated ISR grid plus the ability to perform Distributed Operations**
  - **Preparation for follow-on actions (e.g. CMOC, Inter-Agency, Joint, Service, Multinational)**
  - **Continued use of forward deployed/forward based forces to significantly reduce deployment and employment timelines**
  - **Continued ability to provide multi-dimensional force protection measures from JOA through CONUS**
  - **Ability to conduct distributed operations**
  - **Ability to conduct riverine operations**
  - **Rapid assessment of actions and MOEs**
  - **Provide force protections for ground and sea LOCs**

- **Proposed Metrics/Standards associated with this scenario:**
  - **Metric for strategic employment (10-30-30)…complementary joint capabilities (how and where they are integrated inter-theater)**
  - **Metric for operational employment intra-theater (vice strategic)**
  - **C2 network architecture in place**
  - **Maintain air bridge**

- **Effect of this capability**
  - **Advantages. Continue to be inside enemy decision cycle; force protection (small footprint ashore).**
  - **Disadvantages. C2 and Logistics challenge (e.g. fuel requirements).**
  - **Effect on Enemy. Drives him to conduct actions outside the JOA.**
  - **Enemy Effect on Capability**

Provide Fires

Ability to provide and direct accurate, lethal/nonlethal, networked, responsive all-weather fires throughout the battlespace

- **What actions are required to implement within this CONOPS:**
  - **Mobility of fire support systems/forces must be commensurate with maneuver forces**
  - **Pre-approved ROE to facilitate the engagement of high value targets (HVT)**
  - **Continued airspace control and deconfliction**
  - **Provide joint US/multinational coordination and terminal control of fires**
  - **There is still a need for fire support coordination as converging, distributed blue forces drive the need to quickly adjust and adapt**

- **Proposed Metrics/Standards associated with this scenario:**
  - **Future: Adjust coordination measures within 15 minutes**
    - **Example: Shift FSCMs in minutes, vice hours.**
      - **Current: 18 hours to shift an FSCL**
      - **e.g. DDX shot; Orbiting tomahawk; Airborne laser**
    - **Do netted fires eliminate the requirement for FSCMs?**
    - **Coordinated (delivered) effects (kinetic and non-kinetic)**

- **Effect of this capability**
  - **Advantages. OPTEMPO**
  - **Disadvantages. Complexity; Unintended effects and consequences**
  - **Effect on Enemy. Psychological impact**

Sustain the Force

Ability to sustain the sea base and forces operating ashore during decentralized/ distributed operations

- **What actions are required to implement within this CONOPS:**
  - **Primary logistic support will be on Pekanbaru operations with secondary support for operations at Padang and Rengat**
  - **Tactical logistics provides maintenance, battle-damage repair, engineering, fueling, arming, moving, sustaining, material transshipment, personnel, and health services**
  - **Prescribed loads must be efficient enough for the maneuver force to carry on its organic transportation and large enough to cover possible disruptions in delivery of resupply from the sea-base caused by weather and enemy action**
  - **Anticipate in Phase V that containers (TEUs), QUADCONS, begin to be moved from the sea-base ashore to support operations**
  - **Continue maximum usage of naval (joint) intermodal packaging that can be delivered directly to using units precluding the need for extensive dedicated MHE and line-haul capabilities ashore**
  - **Continued sense and respond logistical support (e.g. Network-centric Warfare; Effects Based Planning; etc.)**
  - **Continued ability to conduct appropriate level medical services (MPF(F)—level III, UE)**
  - **Sustained operations (surface and air) during all weather conditions**
  - **In-transit total asset visibility throughout the sustainment pipeline**
  - **At sea tailoring of sustainment packages**
  - **Early and integrated logistics planning (limited reserve sustainment capacity ashore)**

- **Proposed Metrics/Standards associated with this scenario:**
  - **Sustainment for common usage items for joint force (Class I, III, V)**
  - **Standardization of multinational/joint modular, intermodal packaging**
  - **Conduct sustainment operations from the seabase up to and including Sea State IV**
  - **Establish standard for aviation sustainment platforms**

- **Effect of this capability**
  - **Advantages. Reduce the vulnerability of logistics operations (sea based vs. fixed) to enemy attack and allows greater maneuverability of forces ashore**
  - **Disadvantages. Sustainment efficiencies gained may increase risk**
  - **Effect on Enemy. Enemy has fewer “tail” targets to attack**
  - **Enemy Effect on Capability. Engage targets of opportunity (e.g. aircraft, lighterage, HSV, etc.)**

Other Capabilities and Issues

Phase IV Intelligence, Surveillance, Reconnaissance Overview:

- **Establish EPW handling facilities as necessary**
- **Provide for screening of civilians, high interest personnel and support interrogation operations**
- **Ensure I&W for counter-attacks and AT/FP increased threat**
- **Plan and coordinate recovery of reconnaissance elements as uncovered. Support TRAP missions as required**
- **Continue collection planning for subsequent phases, analyze and critique quality of incoming collections**
- **Provide running BDA and estimate of remaining enemy strength**